Use of 'Nirdosh' for the Treatment of Leprosy

271. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Nirdosh' a capsule based on chaulmiogra oil is being used in the treatment of leprosy in various hospitals of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that this treatment has tremendous healing potential; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to adopt the same treatment in their hospitals and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Question docs not arise.

CGIIS Beneficiaries for Treatment Relating to Heart

272. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of Hospitals Private Nursing Homes in Delhi and outside Delhi in which CGIIS beneficiaries arc entitled for treatment of open heart surgery, installation of Pace Maker and other problems relating to heart;

(b) what .are the details of benefits such as room charges, medicines, tests, installation of Pace Makers and operation fee and other hospital charges for which they are entitled; and

(c) the number of CGHS beneficiaries who have derived these medical benefits during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The *iaiaumtien a giv*cn in the statement attached, *[see* below]

(b) The beneficiaries arer entitled for room charges, medicines, tests/investigations, implantation of pace-maker upto maximum of Rs.26,000/—, operation fee and other hospital charges are as per their entitlement, excluding diet.

(c) The number of beneficiaries for the last three years is as follows:—

1989-90	1,797
1990-91	2,366
1991-92	2,947

STATEMENT

St. Stephen Hospital, Delhi is the only private Hospital recorgnised under CGHS for open heart Surgery and pace Maker implantation. Other Private Hospitals in Delhi i.e. Batra Hospital and Medical Research Centre, Delhi, National Heart Institute, Delhi, Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Delhi and outside Delhi i.e. Bombay Hospital, Bombay, Appollo Hospital Hyderabad & Madras, Mcdwin Hospital Hyderabad, Madras Medical Mission, Madras, K.J. Hospital Madras, Trinity Acute Care Hospital, Madras, Ruby Hal Clinic, Pune, Nanavati Hospital, Bombay, Woodland Nursing Home, Calcutta, B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre. Calcutta are recognised under CGHS for coronary artary by-pass graft only with package deal. However, Open Heart Surgery and Pace Maker implantation are done in Government and referral hospitals like Safdarjang Hospital, Delhi, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Delhi, A.I.I.M.S. Delhi and G.B. Pant Hospital etc. also. In addition, all Central/State Govern-menmt hospitals, Railways Hospitals, Command Hospitals & E.S.I, hospitals arc also approved under CGHS for treatment of beneficiaries.

Research on Fertility Control in All India Institute of Medical Sciences

273. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to

(a) the progress made by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences into.their recent research in the field of fertility control;

(b) by when the Institution is likely to make available the research for the benefit of the country; and

(c) what was the quantum of assistance given by the U.S. to All India Institute of Medical Sciences in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The AIIMS is carrying out some research projects in the field of fertility control which arc progressing satisfactorily.

(b) It is not possible to predict the time frame when the result would be available for use in the Family Welfare Programme.

(c) No financial assistance has been provided by the United States for this purpose.

Shortage of Blood in the Country

274. SHRI SAT1SH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute blood shortage in the country as a result of AIDS scare and number of AIDS cases detected by the blood banks;

(b) the number of blood banks operating in the country; Government and Privatc-Statc-wise with average monthly collection of blood, minimum and maximum collection;

(c) whether in view of the reported scare of AIDS, Government have sent revised guidelines/directions for strict compliance by the blood banks; and

(d) whether Government arc considering appropriate legislative and administrative measures to regulate the working of the blood banks in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFAE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir. However, there is no overall shortage of blood to the extent of 50% due mostly to lack of voluntary blood donation.

(b) There are 1,018 blood banks, out of which 608 blood banks are in the Government sector, 354 in the private sector and 56 blood banks managed by the voluntary organisations. They collect about 19.5 lakh units of blood annually. State-wise list of blood banks is enclosed in Statement. *[See* below]

(c) and (d) The existing provisions on Blood Banks in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules arc being amended to have more stringent control. The Central Government is also assuming powers to approve the grant/renewal of Licence for all Blood Banks issued by the state licensing authority.

Statement

State-Wise List of Government and Private Blood Banks in the Country

	Name of the State	Number of Blood Banks		
		Government	Private	Voluntary Organisation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	37	1
2.	Assam	6	—	